THE NEWS OF BROOKLY

SOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-

MENT OF SCIENCE.

Institute. Professor Goodyear, who has been widely known as a writer and lecturer on art topics, and who has of late years achieved distinction through his discoveries in Italian ecclesiastical architecture, has received an invitation to be the guest of the British Association for the Advancement of Science throughout its session, and to present the results of his recent discoveries.

The British Association is a general meeting of scientific Englishmen, held every year. Professor Goodyear salled for Liverpool last Wednesday in response to the invitation and took with him the entire Brooklyn Institute exhibit of photographs and surveys. He goes as the



PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. GOODYEAR.

representative of the institute, and his appearance in Liverpool is the result of a correspondence between Professor G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. and Professor Franklin W. Hooper, of the institute. It was proposed early in July that Professor Goodyear's exhibition of enlarged photographs should be made at the British Association's session, and Professor Hooper communi cated with Professor Goode on the subject. The latter wrote to the British Association describing the character of the exhibition, and the resuit was the invitation to Professor Goodyear. The annual session at Liverpool will last ten days. Professor Goodyear's invitation is to stay throughout the session and to present the results of his discoveries in mediaeval architecture on the evening of September 22.

AN UNUSUAL HONOR.

"It is an unusual honor for a man to become the guest of the British Association during its entire session," said Professor Hooper yesterday, in speaking to a Tribune reporter of Professor Goodyear's departure. "The invitation to Professor Goodyear was accompanied with the additional invitation to the institute to send over the entire set of Italian photographs obtained by Professor Goodyear in Italy in 1895. We have sent the entire collection of 625 photographs in charge of Professor Goodyear, and it will be on exhibition from September 15 to September 22 at the meeting of the association. Professor Goodyear will deliver his lecture before the association in the hall where the colection is to be exhibited, and his lecture will be published in 'The Architectural Record' in October. It will present the most important discovthat has escaped the observation of most students and writers on architecture. John Ruskin only foreshadowed what Professor Goodyear has now made thoroughly well known to the world."

The collection will be returned from Liverpool early in October and will be exhibited in the Art Association Rooms, in Montague-st., in October and November. The Brooklyn Institute exhibited 317 of the photographs last spring for a short time in the Art Association Rooms, but the entire collection of 625 photographs will be placed on exhibition in Liverpool for the first time. Professor Goodyear is expected to return on September 30.

PROFESSOR GOODYEAR'S STUDIES.

Professor Goodyear began his study of mediseval architecture in 1870, when he was only twenty-four years of age. The essay which he published embodying the results of these first observations was pronounced by Professor Charles Eliot Norton to be the most important contribution to the knowledge of the world on the subject of mediaeval architecture since Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture." His recent expedition to Italy in 1895 was projected in order to secure a more scientific demonstration of his discoveries, in which he was suc-

His attention was first attracted to the subflis attention was first attracted to the said-ject in 1870 by something which excited his curiosity in Pisa. As he was looking at the cathedral he was struck with a slope of the first cornice, which he had not seen before. Ruskin had described the same optical effect in one of his works, but had expressed the opinion that the cause was the settling of the façade of the cathedral. Young Goodyear, however, was not

cathedral. Toung crossycar, however, was no satisfied with that explanation.

"Not knowing," he says, "what the slope in the cornice meant, or how it got there, I went around the city looking at the wails and buildings. Finally I came across a little church known as San Stefano Outside the Walls, and I noticed a cornice with large arches at one and constantly diminishing ones toward the other. It occurred to me that I should go inside that hulding 1 4 december 1. other. It occurred the that building. I did so, and found a tremendous scheme of dropping arches—all in a little village church that is never visited by foreigners. It gave me the hint that something of the kind was going on in Pisa Cathedral."

HIS CONCLUSIONS

He saw at once that the phenomena could not be accounted for on any theory of settling foundations. He determined to visit the edifices in other parts of Italy, to ascertain if the Pisan style of architecture were peculiar to that town The conclusions arrived at by him, after the losest and most accurate investigations and

surveys, were:
"The mediaeval builders used curved lines. leaning facades, bulging cornices, the dropped arch, rising pavements and convergence of walls, with somewhat different effects as de-manded by the time and the occasion, but all manded by the time and to deceive the eye to one common purpose, viz., to deceive the eye by playing on the sense of perspective. Of the fine lords and ladies, the substantial burghers and their wives and the laboring folk who passed in and out of church doors, few if any knew that things were not what they seemed that the mighty proportions of the edifice and anew that things were not what they seemed; that the mighty proportions of the edifice and the dim vastness of the interior could be attributed to the Brobdignagian tricks of the architect, and that where reverence was deepest and awe most profound their illusion was doing its most perfect work. Yet such was the case most perfect work. Yet such was the case. Moreover, this art of perspective building was not the invention of the Christian centuries. gh Christian builders may have carried it high degree of development. It has not found markedly in Gothic structures. It reached its acme in the Romanesque, and particularly in that portion of the Romanesque which drew inspiration directly from Byzantine Thus it wan in some measure the child sources. Thus it wan in some measure the child of the Greek style, that style which gives us the

to go back to the mother of civilization, it would seem that the Greeks themselves owed their

PROF. GOODYEAR HONORED. knowledge of the style to the Egyptians, who, on the other hand, appear in certain instances to have transmitted it direct to Italy."

The expedition of 1895 was under the direction of the Brooklyn Institute. John W. McKechnie secompanied Professor Goodyear as photographer and surveyor. In an article published in the July number of "The Architectural Record"

MENT OF SCIENCE.

**BE WILL PRESENT THE RESULTS OF HIS RECENT DISCOVERIES—TO EXHIBIT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND SURVEYS.

An unusual honor has been conferred upon Professor William H. Goodyear, who has been professor Condyear and prespective illusion very largely, but not universally, practised—a definite system of optical and perspective illusion very largely, but not universally, practised—a definite system of very subtle calculation of optical effects, a definite system.

ally, practised—a definite system of very simile calculation of optical effects, a definite system of masonry refinements and a definite system of survivals of some of the most remarkable architectural refinements of classic antiquity. "I claim that the study of mediaeval archi-tecture stands to-day where that of the Greek temples stood before the discoveries of the Greek architectural refinements by Pennethorne. Hoffer and Penrose. It is well known that all the studies of mediaeval architecture lie wholly within the limits of our own century and that the studies of mediaeval architecture lie wholly within the limits of our own century and that they date mainly after 1825 or later, whereas those of the Greek temples date from the middle of the eighteenth century. I have shown that the Parthenon had been surveyed and carefully examined during nearly a century before the discovery of its curves, leaning faces, irregular spacings and other optical refinements, which were first published by Penrose in 1851. The beginning of the study of mediaeval cathedrals is, as a matter of fact, fully seventy-five years later than the beginning of the study of Greek temples; and if, in the last years of the nineteenth century, we are still ignorant of some of the most interesting traits of many ome of the most interesting traits of many important cathedrals, we are only repeating the experience of history, that discoveries come gradually, and that the wisdom of all the ages has not been conquered in a day."

COAL TO GO UP AGAIN.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT THE PRICE WILL SOON BE \$5 50 A TON.

W. H. Nelson, of the coal firm of Z. O. Nelson & Son, said yesterday that he thought cial would go to \$5 50 a ton. He explained that it now costs the retail dealer \$5 30 a ton to deliver

five cents a ton on all the stove coal bought in | prison-like grating of the fence. the present market, even at the advance agreed upon yesterday. The only way we have of maxng the money is by selling the coal lying in our yards, which was bought when the market was

heaper.
"Retailers have been able to exist for the last five months only because they have kept five weeks stock on hand. In no case does the average dealer carry coal more than five weeks over, and when this supply has been exhausted they have to raise the price to correspond with the increased price charged by the wholesalers."

KNIGHTS MADE A NIGHT OF IT.

THEY REMAINED IN SESSION UNTIL 4 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING TO FIN-ISH THE CONVOCATION-F. E. BUNDY, GRAND TRUSTEE, REMOVED.

The Knights of St. John and Malta finished their convocation at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and most of the delegates have returned to their homes. They were so far behind in their business on Thursday night that it was generally supposed another session would have to be held yesterday. But it was seen when the delegates assembled at 8 'clock on Thursday evening that they were impatient at the delay, and a strong sentiment prevailed to rush things through and finish up all business before an adjournment was made. The delegates adjourned from the Athenaeum at 10 o'clock to the rooms of the Elks in Schermerhorn-st., where the officers of the new administration were installed. Aside from this, the greater part of the time until the adjournment at 4 o'clock the next morning was taken up in the consideration of the proposed amendments to the constitution. The constitution had been in existence for sixteen years, but had been amended so frequently that it had become almost useless, as it conflicted in many places. The principal changes made were the compulsory endowment feature, limiting the ages eligible for It will present the most important discovin mediaeval architecture for a quarter of
nury. We have a great deal of material
has escaped the observation of most stuand writers on architecture. John Ruskin

posed, which, it is said, will increase the rate shightly.

One thing that was done will, it is said, cause a good deal of ill-feeling in the order. A certain faction, which was hostile to F. E. Bundy, of E.-mira, N. Y., passed a vote to remove him from the office of Grand Trustee, which he has held for two years. The charges that he was derelict in his duty are declared by Mr. Bundy's friends to be entirely false, and they are exceedingly indignant at the way in which he has been treated. They do not propose to let the affair rest, and a spirited contest will be waged by them to test the legality of the action. Charles Ewald, of Crescent Encampment, of Brooklyn was elected to fill Mr. Eundy's unexpired term.

ONE OF THE PARK PLAZAS FLOODED.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE HEAVY RAIN IN AND AROUND PROSPECT PARK.

The heavy shower on Thursday evening, which The heavy shower on Thursday evening, which had some of the features of a cloudburst, played the mischief on the plaza at the Coney Island entrance of Prospect Park. The sewers were utterly unable to carry off the water, and in a few minutes after the torrents of rain began to descend the after the torrents of rain began to descend the entire plaza was a lake of mud and water. It flooded the cycle paths in two places and rendered them almost impassable in the early hours of yesterday. Bright and early, however, men were set at work to remove the sand and slit that had been washed over them, and to apply a new description of emphylators, so that lafeter was the dressing of crushed stone, so that before noon they ould be ridden over without trouble.

So much sand was washed upon the plaza that the sewer basins were entirely stopped up, and from the immediate vicinity of one close to the Park entrance fully two loads of loose earth were carted away yesterday. In the Park itself some of drives were covered with sand and earth, the drives were covered with sand and earth, which the heavy rain loosened and curried rapidly to the lowest ground. On the drive near the big well several loads of loose stuff were scraped into plies early in the day, ready for removal. In numerous places the drives were hadly washed and gattered, and extensive applications of gravel will be needed to make them smooth enough for comfortable driving and wheeling.

The great need of proper drainage in the new wards of the city was shown by the large pools of water impounded on the drives leading toward. Concy Island and Bath Beach. On Eighteenthave, near the crossing of the Prospect Fark and Concy Island Railroad, water stood by the road-side, covering a portion of the macadam for a distance of nearly two hundred feet, and not far away, on Forty-seventh-st, the entire macadam surface is covered with a huge puddle, and one can pass along that street, whether by wagon or bicycle, only by turning into the fields on the east side for several rods. A regular roadway has been worn through the fields, showing that water stands there the greater part of the time.

KINGS COUNTY ROAD NOT REORGANIZED. Nothing has been done so far in the reorganizaion of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. The officers are busy making an inventory of stock and estimating the assets and liabilities. An equitable settlement by the courts over the tax asssment, it is expected, will be made, relieving the road of the heavy burden under which it is struggling. Secretary Robbinson said yesterday that he thought the road had an excellent future before it, provided it was allowed to establish and develop its connections. These include the Brighton Beach extension to Coney Island, and Norton's new trolley line from the East New-York terminal of the road to Jamaica, Hempstead and Far Rockaway. The latter road will run cars from Jamaica direct to the Bridge.

DELINQUENT FIREMEN FINED.

Commissioner Bryant, of the Fire Department, held court yesterday, and a number of delinquent med court yestelds, and a misspector of telegraph, was fined twenty-five days' pay and put on probation on charges of absence without leave. Thomas F. Me-Keown was fined ten days' pay for intoxication and part of the part disobedience. Robert H. English, of Truck No. 9, was fined ten days' pay for absence without leave for forty-eight hours, and Thomas McNamara, of Engine No. 19, was fined two days' pay for biasphemous language and disobedience. Commissioner Bryant announced the following appointments of firemen as engineers: John J. Egan, to Engine No. 17: Charles J. O'Nell, to Engine No. 46: Martin Monoghan, to Engine No. 46; John J. Cunnito, to Engine No. 42. disobedience. Robert H. English, of Truck No.

THEY BELONG TO THE CITY.

STATUS OF THE FIVE SMALL PARKS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

AN ANOMALOUS CONDITION OF THINGS-UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE PARK DEPART-MENT NOMINALLY, BUT ACTUALLY CON-

TROLLED BY A SPECIAL BOARD OF

In the last annual report of the Park Depart ment incidental mention is made of the "Brooklyn Heights Parks," and their estimated value is given as \$200,000. "What parks are there on Brooklyn Heights?" some readers who think themselves familiar with the city may be inclined to ask. The answer is that there are five small parks there, and while they are nominally under the control of the Park Department, the Park Department really has nothing to do with

The conditions appertaining to these parks are anomalous, and few people appear to understand what they are. The five parks in question are small spaces opposite the ends, or, rather, the beginnings, of Clark, Pineapple, Orange, Cranberry and Middagh sts., the last named being on the west side of the street known as Columbia Heights. It is probable that many of the people who pass them frequently have no idea that they are regular city parks, but suppose them to be the property of the householders in the immediate neighbor hood. The parks are really parts of the streets just named, and would be included in those streets if the streets should ever be cut through to Furman-st., according to the plan in the minds of the city officials when the streets were laid out. There is not the least likelihood that

SEEN ONLY THROUGH AN IRON FENCE Each of the parks is shut from the street by a high, iron fence, with a spiked top, which the most athletic street boy would find it virtually impossible to scale. All of them lie below the level of the street, some of them several feet below, so that they can be reached only by means of a ladder. One of them has a flight of steps leading down to it. In the fence of each park is a gate, which is always kept securely locked. No one is ever allowed to enter these parks except the gardener who takes care of them. They are not for the public enjoyment, save as they "So, at the present price," said he, "we lose can be enjoyed by people looking through the

> In two or three of them fountains are to be seen to play, but in a lifeless sort of way, as if they took little interest in their work or play; and there are flowers and grass. All these parks show signs of constant care, but it is evident that they are enjoyed mainly by the residents of the adjoining houses, the balconies on the rear of which overlook the grassy and flowery spaces, which extend back to the warehouses in Furman-st., and in some cases the parks are actually over the roofs of these structures.

Nominally, as has been said, the five little parks on Brooklyn Heights are under the control of the Park Department, but in point of fact there is a separate Board of Commissioners which still exercises jurisdiction over them. They were established by a law passed in 1866, which created this special Board and made it virtually self-perpetuating. It is contended, however, that under the charter of 1873 the con trol of these parks passed to the Park Department, but no Park Commissioner has yet assumed jurisdiction over them.

SECRETARY NORTHRUP'S LETTER.

The status of these parks was carefully defined in 1893 by Daniel W. Northrup, long secretary of the Department of City Works, in a letter to George V. Brower, who was Park Commissioner at that time. Mr. Northrup has died since then, His letter to Commissioner Brower was as fol-

October 3, You have asked, through one of your em or information as to under whose jurisdicti-You have askel, through one of your for information as to under whose jurisdiction and charge certain small parks in Brooklyn Heights fall. I nave answered this question probably lot times during the last twenty years, and have from time to time endeavared to impress upon the city authorities, more especially upon this Department when it was conducted through the Board of Commissioners, that the Park Department had full and complete jurisdiction over the small parks on Brook-taken for park purposes, under Chapomplete jurishedion over the small parks on Brookn Heights taken for park purposes, under Chapr 644, of the laws of 1806, entitled "An Act for the
approximent of Brooklyn Heights."
Section 2, of Thic XV, of Chapter 803, of the laws of
23. Department of Parks, reads as follows:
"Section 2-All the parks, plazes, squares and pubreads in the city shall be under the control, manement and supervision of the said Commissioners,
tiglest, however, to the direction of the Common
small."

agement and supervision of the Sala Chimacon authent, however, to the direction of the Common Council."

This, with slight modifications, was and has been the law up to the passage of the present charter, which is substantially the same in one of the sections giving power to the Department of Parks.

The matter first came to my notice some years since, when application was made by one of the original Commissioners, or a Commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy under the act, for a supply of water for use in some portion of the grounds or for a relief from taxes levied on the houses owned by the city, fronting on Farman-st, and lying undermeath the said small parks. Last year the matter was again brought to my attention, and I made search in the Assessor's office and found that the houses, which had before that time escaped taxation, had been placed upon the Assessor's books and were assessed as against private owners. Who had procured the placing of the storage-houses and shops underneath the Heights and belonging to the city upon the Assessor's books. I could not ascertain, neitner could I ascertain whether the property had been sold for non-payment of taxes. But I did ascertain that property presumably belonging to the city, was occupied by private parties and assessed as against private owners. As I have been unable to call the matter to the attention of former Park Boards or Aldermen, I sincerely hope you will be enabled to disentangle the skein and settle the question of ownership and jurisdiction.

THE LAW OF 1866.

I append hereto for easy reference a copy of Chapter 611, under which the lands at the foot of the streets arein mentioned were condemned as public parks,

with certain restrictions and limitations as to jurisdiction and uses; the jurisdiction, in my opinion, ending when the charter of 1873 was passed.
"Section 1. John Greenwood, Henry E. Pierrepont, drage C. Smith. Peter C. Cornell, James Humphrey. Ethelbert 3. Mills, Alfred M. Wood and Fisher Howe are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners for the improvement of Brooklyn Heights, and they and their successors in office shall have the powers and perform the duties hereinafter specified; and the said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services; and in case of the death or resignation of any of the aforesaid Commissioners, the remaining members shall fall the vacancy.

self services and in case of the death or resignation of any of the aforesaid Commissioners, the remaining members shall fill the vacancy.

"Section 2 The lands in the First Ward of the city of Brooklyn, which would be in Clarkest. Pincappiest. Orangeest. Cranberry-st. and Middagh-st. upon the opening of such streets to Furman-st, and which he deed the public places; and the same hereby declared to be public places; and the same chall, when duy opened under this act, be under the carrol and management of the Commissioners mentioned in the first section of this act. Such Commissioners shall, nefore they enter upon their duties, he hay a sorn rathrfully to discharge their duties as such from sallones, before any officer authorized to administer oaths in said city, and such oaths shall be filled in the office of the City Clerk of said city. The said Board shall meet on the first Monday of May, 1805, at 11 o'clock at noon, in the Mayor's office of the confusioners, before any officer authorized to admissioners chall constitute a quorum. The Board, when organized, shall elect a president and secretary and such of the officers as may be necessary and make rules for their own government and the government of said public places. The said Commissioners shall take measures for inclosing, sustaining grading, planting and beautifying such public places and the inclosureacter as to allow a full view and also the free passage of air through the same. And the said Commissioners shall have power to permit the owners of the isne adjoining such public places to fence and adorates as the said commissioners, and shall in no wise interfere with the view and the free passage of air through the same and the viewers, and shall in no wise interfere with the view and the free passage of air through the same of which shall be an interfere with the view and the free passage of air through the same of such characters as to allow a full view and also the free passage of air through the same and commissioners, and shall in

of air

"Sec. 1. The expenses which shall be incurred by the said commissioners for the said purposes shall not exceed \$10,000 but the said commissioners may fierward annually expend a sum not exceeding \$5.00 in repairs and in keeping such grounds in proper order. All such expenses shall be a charge on the First and Third Wards of the city of Brooklyn, and shall be assessed and collected with the annual taxes in the manner prescribed by law for the imposition, assessment and collection of taxes in said city.

"Sec. 4 The counsel of the corporation of the city of Brooklyn shall apply to the Supreme Court of the Second Judictal District, at Special Term, for the appointment of commissioners of estimate for the laking and laying out of the lands mentioned in the second section of this act. Such application shall be made upon the petition of any taxpayers in the First and Third wards of said city, and upon such application the Supreme Court shall appoint three discreet and disinterested commissioners, who shall proceed to estimate the damages incident to such opening; and the said commissioners shall proceed with their duties and make report of their doings agreeably to the promissioners, who shall proceed to estimate the dam-ages incident to such opening; and the said com-missioners shall proceed with their duties and make report of their doings agreeably to the pro-visions of law applicable to the opening of streets in said city; and said counsel shall present the re-port of said commissioners for confirmation agree-ably to said law, and upon the confirmation thereof by said court the title to said lands shall vest in

the said city as public places; and the amounts awarded for damages upon the taking of said lands and the expenses of said proceedings shall be assessed and collected as a part of the annual taxes upon the First and Third wards of said city, in the manner now provided by law for the laying, assessing and collecting of taxes in said city, and the amount of such damages shall, when so collected, be paid to the person entitled thereto by the City Treasurer.

"Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately."
Respectfully. D. L. NORTHRUP, Secretary.
LXISTING, ARRANGEMENT, NOT, CHANGED.

INISTING ARRANGEMENT NOT CHANGED.

An official of the Park Department said yesterday that several attempts had been made to have this subject straightened out, but on the whole it had been decided to let well enough alone The Special Board of Commissioners was still in existence, although he could not recall who the present members were, and while he had no positive information on the subject, it was his opinion that that Board collected rents for his opinion that that Board celected reins in the buildings owned by the city situated under-neath part of the parks, and this amount was spent in maintaining the parks. As to whether this Board ever made any accounting or report he was unable to say, but he had never seen anything in the nature of a report in his con-nection with the Park Department. The condik Department. The c nection with the Park Department. The condi-tion was anomalous, he admitted, and he had no doubt that Mr. Northrup's interpretation of the law and the charter was correct, and that the Park Department really had the right to exer-cise full jurisdiction over the Heights parks. Still, it had been thought best not to interfere with the standing arrangement, which seemed to be what the people chiefly interested—those liv-ing on the Heights—wanted. Several attempts were made in the Legislature Several attempts were made in the Legislature

some years ago to have these parks thrown open for the use of the public at large, but none of the bills to that effect which were introduced were ever passed.

RUSHING WORK ON THE BANCROFT.

SHE HAS BEEN FLOATED, AND HER NEW MASTS ARE IN PLACE.

The bustle at the Navy Yard continues, the principal efforts of the constructors being to get the Bancroft ready for her voyage to Turkey as soon as possible. The work of cleaning and painting her hull was completed at an early hour yesterday, and, a new blade having been put in her starboard propeller, water was let into the drydock and the vessel was floated. About 5 o'clock p. m. the work of putting her new masts in was completed, and the constructor in charge said she was then ready to leave the drydock. It is possible she may be towed out this morning and tied up alongside the pler, where the alterations on her can be com-

The monitor Terror arrived in the yard yesterday morning, having returned from her trip for the purpose of testing her new apparatus for the handling of her guns. She is moored at the cob dock. There are some adjustments to be made to the device for working her batteries, and it is expected it will take until October I at least to do that. She will then start for the official trial of the new machinery.

will then start for the official that of the echinery.

The tender Fern left the yard at 4 p. m. yesterday with supplies for the fleet. The Cincinnati is still at anchor off. Tompkinsville, and as the short-term men were taken from her and a crew of long-term men taken to her by the yard tug Nina, it looks as if the cruiser would not come into the yard before her departure for European waters. Captain Johnson visited the yard yesterday afternoon, but said he did not know the destination of his vessel, as he had 20 far received no orders.

SHOT BECAUSE HE CRITICISED.

AN ITALIAN FOUND FAULT WITH THE MUSIC AFTER A MEETING, AND WAS PROB-ABLY FATALLY WOUNDED.

Paolo Mele, an Italian, living at No. 135 Mott-st. New-York, was probably fatally shot at an early hour yesterday morning in York, near Filnt-st. Patrick Mahon, a saloonkeeper, who lives across the way, is charged with the shooting, but denley ill knowledge of it.

Mele had crossed the river early in the preceding evening in order to be received into membership in the Trippitello Mutual Aid Society. The meeting, which was of a social nature, was held in Columbi-Hall, at Main and York sts. The meeting closed at 1 o'clock in the morning, and Mele descended to the street with the other members. On the way down he criticised the music, and continued his criticisms when he got into the street. A discussion was started, and half a block up the street some one-fired a shot, which struck Mele in the abdomen. An Italian pointed out Mahon as the man who had done the shooting. Yesterday morning Judge Walsh, in the Adams Street Court, held Mahon in bonds of \$5,000. which was of a social nature, was held in Columbia

WANTS HIS PLAN ACTED UPON.

PRESIDENT UHLMANN ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES CONSIDER HIS PROPOSITION.

President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated road hopes that a quorum of the Bridge trustees may be present at their next meeting, on September 14, in order that his proposition to run elevated ns over the Bridge may receive another hearanxiety, although it was reported at the Bridge office yesterday that Mr. Howell was improving.

Mr. Uhlmann's plan was to run elevated trains of the tracks of the cable line, alternating with the that the elevated trains could connect with the other elevated roads in both cities. A railway through Chambers st. was to connect with through Chambers-st. was to connect with the Sixth-ave, line in New-York, Chief Engineer Mar-tin, of the Bridge, has opposed this scheme, and the trustees have supported him, although Engi-neer Cornell, of the Brooklyn Elevated road, has made an exhaustive report declaring the plan to be

The present proposition of the Brooklyn Elevated road is to refer the differences between Engineers Martin and Cornell to a board of experts. If the trustees will appoint such a board, the railroad people will pay the expenses. This proposition has not yet been acted upon, and will come before the trustees at their next meeting.

BEAUTIFYING HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

THE REPAIRS WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING ON THIS SUMMER ALMOST COMPLETED.

Holy Trinity Church has been undergoing repairs this summer, which are now practically completed.
All the work has been done except the finishing of the stained-glass windows, and the brightness and freshness of the paint on the outside woodwork affords a contrast to the sombre brown stone. The kalsomining and painting inside the church and the chapel have been finished, and the work which remains to be done is in the way of protecting the stained-glass windows. This is being accomplished by putting plain glass on the outside of the windows. over the stained glass. When this is done the church will be in perfect condition. The building has been thoroughly overhauled. The repairs have not interfered with the work of

the church, and services have been held there In the het weather only throughout the summer. one service was held on Sunday. The rector, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, is expected to return about the middle of the month and assume charge of the church again. He has been spending most of his vacation at Watch Hill, but has lately been in One question which will confront Dr. McConnell

upon his return will be the vacancy in the assistant rectorship. The Rev. Mr. Russell's intensistant rectorship. The Rev. Mr. Russell's intention to take a post-graduate course in Columbia University has been known for several months, and it has been known that in that case he would be obliged to resign. He has, however, been performing his duties through the summer, and did not go away on his vacation until September I. Whether he will return or not is not certain. Lyman R. Greene, one of the vestrymen, said yesterday that he did not know what Mr. Russell's intentions were, but if he did return, it would not be for long, as he had decided to take his post-graduate course in Columbia this year. The question of who shall be his successor has not yet been discussed. This rests entirely with Dr. McConnell, who has not yet indicated any preference. It is probable, however, that a choice will be made soon.

SCHAPIRO HAD TAKEN LESSONS. Fischel Schapfro, who was arrested in New-York

for illicit distilling, has caused the revenue authori-ties considerable annoyance in the last few months, Inspector Brooks had been after him for a long covered that Schapiro is the same man who was arrested on March 27 last in connection with M. Bernstein for conducting an illicit still at Bernstein's house, at Lavonia and Thatford sts. Bernstein was tried for that offence, and is now servin a term of eighteen months in the penitentiary Schapiro managed to escape at the time on th Schapiro managed to escape at the time on the ground that he was simply a visitor who had been temporarily sheltered by Bernstein, and knew nothing of what was going on in the house. Inspector Brooks suspected him, however, and since then has kept Schapiro under constant surveillance. He followed Schapiro to a house in New-York, and when the prisoner least suspected it, caught him operating a still. It now turns out that Schapiro, when he was visiting Bernstein, was receiving instruction in the art of converting corn into bad Brownsville whiskey. He intended to start a still of his own at once, but Bernstein's arrest caused him to wait until he thought the storm had blown over.

THAT THE FAULT LIES IN THE PIPES

AND NOT IN THE SUPPLY—FURTHER TESTS TO BE MADE.

It is the contention of I. M. de Varona, engineer of the Brooklyn water supply, that the present trouble with the water is due to causes that are local in the distributing pipes, and not due to bad water in the sources of supply. Mr. de Varona went a long way toward proving this assertion yesterday by taking City Works Commissioner Willis, Health Commissioner Emery and a number of reporters to the Ridgewood reservoirs, and showing to them that the water in those reservoirs, which supply the entire city except the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards, is free from bad smell or odor, and is, on the whole, a good grade of water.

Mr. de Varona said that the first point to determine before devising the proper remedy for defects in the water was as to whether the cause of the trouble lay in the supply or in the distribution. It was for this purpose that Professor Albert R. Leeds, of Stevens Institute, was employed by Commissioner Willis to report upon the trouble and its remedy. Professor Leeds began his labors on Thursday afternoon by visiting the Ridgewood reservoirs, in company with Mr. de Varona. He is working on the proposition that if this water is good and wholesome, the trouble is not in the supply, and must be due to causes that operate after the water has left the reservoir.

Besides this, samples of water from twelve places in the city, selected among those from which the most complaints have been made, were yesterday gathered for examination by Professor Leeds, Professor Leeds found the water in the reservoirs to be coloriess and sparkling, odorless, tasteless and cool, the temperature being 66 degrees. The physical test was satisfactory, and, while Professor Leeds has not yet made chemical and biological tests, he is of the opinion that the trouble in the water arises largely in the distribution system THE VISIT TO THE RESERVOIRS.

It was about 3 o'clock in the a'ternoon when Health Commissioner Emery called on Commissioner Willis and Engineer de Varona. The three were closeted for some time, and Mr. de Varona explained his theory of the trouble as outlined above. Then the three, accompanied by several reporters, went to the Brooklyn Pumping Station, over the Brooklyn elevated road. After watching the operation of the huge engines which drive the water as it comes in from Long Island up into the reservoirs, the party was driven to the reservoir in three carriages. There are three reservoirs in a row, connected by siphons. The southernmost reservoir is rather small, the next reservoir is larger and the north reservoir is a new one, and is the largest. The water is pumped into a stream which separates and discharges into the first mentioned reservoirs, so that the water in both should be of exactly the same quality. After procuring a number of 'est tumblers the party put out in boats in the south reservoir. Dr. Emery, Commissioner Willis and Mr. de Varona occupied the first boat, and Dr. Emery rowed. In another boat were the reporters. VEGETATION FOUND, IN ONE RESERVOIR.

The Tribune reporter made frequent tests of the water in various parts of the reservoir, and it may be said at once that the water in the smaller reservoir, for reasons that were explained afterward, appeared much inferior to the water in the middle reservoir. When held toward the sun it was discovered that it contained a large quantity of small, white, thread-like substances, which looked much like cobwebs, chopped into lengths of about one-sixteenth of an inch each. Mr. de Varona was inclined to attribute this to Mr. de Varona was inclined to attribute this to the heavy rain, until the laborers told him that some recent work had been done toward cleaning the bottom of the reservoir oy pulling out vestable growths. This had stirred up the water and brought to the surface these small, white bits of vegetation. There were a few tumblerfuls of water from the reservoir that had just a suggestion of yellow, but most of them were tasteless and odorless, and no criticism could be passed on them except for the bits of white passed on them except for the bits of white THE MIDDLE RESERVOIR WATER CLEAR.

Up near the opening, through which the water was being pumped from the pumping station, a few tumblerfuls were obtained which contained some sort of dark, decaying vegetation, but this seemed to be purely local, and was probably stirred up from the bottom by the inrushing

water.
The boats were guided through the viaducts The boats were guided through the viaducts into the middle reservoir. Here there was a marked change. The water obtained was as clear as crystal, and contained no foreign substances that the eye could detect, except an occasional minute speck, such as one would find even in the purest spring water. Occasionally on the surface there was seen a small floating on the surface there was seen a small floating layer of grease, but this was said to come from the machinery of the pumping station. The north reservoir was not visited, as that was said o be exactly similar to the middle one, they be ing connected by a large opening through the dividing wall, and beneath the surface of the

party then rowed back to the starting

The party then rowed back to the statchs point and landed.

"I think the bad water in certain sections of the city," said Mr. de Varona, "is due to the fact that certain of the pipes have not been flushed with sufficient frequency. Fires contribute toward making the city water pure, by tribute toward making the city water pure, or rather to keeping it from getting impure, by opening the hydrants and flushing out the pipes. If the water stagnates in the pipes, algae develop rapidly and create the bad smell in the water. The most complaints have come from the Bedford district, and especially from the neighborhood of Marion-st. If the cause of the trouble lay in the sources, then the water in these reservoirs should smell and taste bad, and the water should be equally bad in all parts of the city. But the contrary is true. The water in the reservoirs has not the bad odor and taste, and only in about twelve sections of the city has the water from the faucets been found to have this bad odor and taste."

"Is most of the water which you are now pumping into the reservoirs from the driven wells or from the surface ponds?" inquired The Tribune reporter.

Tribune reporter.

"It is from the driven wells principally," replied Mr. de Varona. "We pump from the

plied Mr. de Varona. "We pump from the Springfield pond, which, unfortunately, the city loes not own, only about every other day. SATISFIED THAT THE TROUBLE IS LOCAL Commissioner Willis expressed himself as satisfied, from the inspection that the trouble with

the water was principally local in the pipes. "We are endeavoring to remedy this defect, he said, "by having the pipes flushed out in those parts of the city where there is complaint

those parts of the city where there is companied of the water."

Dr. Emery expressed himself as satisfied, so far as the mere physical inspection of the water was concerned. He said: "That water looks all right, and it is undoubtedly true that much of the trouble complained if is due to the stagnation of the water in the pipes. You take any of this water, and bottle it up and let it rest for a while, and it will smell and taste bad. It is important not only to flush out the pipes and keep the water running freely, but also to clean the sources of supply thoroughly. A mere physical examination of this water in the reservoirs is not sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examinations are necessary to secure exact information as to the condition of the water."

Dr. Emery said that he had gone over the pre-Or. Emery said that he had gone over the pre-liminary reports of the heads of his bureaus, but that they might not be in condition to give out for a day or two. The stagnation in the water-pipes is due, to a large extent, to the fact that many houses in the city have been closed for the summer, and little or no water has been drawn from the faucets.

A M'KINLEY BATTERY'S PICNIC. McKinley Battery, No. 1, of the Twenty-first

sembly Rooms and Park, Canarsie, this afternoon and evening. The affair promises to be a great success. This battery is one of the energetic Republican organizations of the city and its membership is being swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the addition of a number of normal swelled by the selection of the following our cers of the Campaign Committee: Chairman, Henry Level Swelft. The entire Ward Committee will act as the Campaign Committee: Chairman, Henry Level Swelft. The entire Ward Committee will act as the Campaign Committee. The committee will act as the Campaign Committee. Ward, will hold its annual piente at Harm's As-

NO MONEY FOR SALARIES. THE COUNTY CLERK'S AND THE REGISTER'S OFFICES MAY BE CRIPPLED UNLESS

BONDS ARE ISSUED. Unless the city immediately issues bonds to the extent of \$75,000 for the Register's office and \$50,000 for the County Clerk's office, the force of employed will have to be curtailed greatly. Several days ago eighty copyists employed in the former office was eighty copyists employed in the former office were discharged because of lack of funds. The employes in the latter office are daily expecting dismissal for the same reason. No action can be taken toward issuing bonds until Controller Paimer returns from the Adirondacks. It is said that Mayor Wurster is opposed to such an action until after election, on acopposed to such an action until after election, on account of the difficulty in disposing of the recent issue. He suggests that the money necessary to tide over the stringency in the funds of the Register's and County Clerk's offices should be taken from the Sinking Fund. It is said that there are a number of usurious brokers who are engaged in buying the pay warrants at ridiculously low figures from the county employes who are in need of ready money. It is rumored that Superintendent Treadwell of the County Clerk's office is preparing to make legal claims upon Controller Palmer for his salary.

A WIFE'S PLEA.

SHE ASSERTS THAT HER HUSBAND IS IL LEGALLY DETAINED ON THE CHARGE OF FORGERY.

salary.

Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court was yesterday asked to discharge Harry Richardson from custody on the return of a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari sued out by his wife. Louise Richardson, who asserts that he is illegally held. The charge against the defendant is that he ut-tered a forged note on J. H. Baker & Co., of No. 14 South-st. New-York, the allegation being that he gave the note to P. W. Taylor, a Fulton-st. jeweller. Mrs. Richardson asks for her husband's discharge on the ground that he has committed no crime, and that the papers on which he is held are defective.

When the case was called yesterday, in return to the writ, the proceedings before Justice Waish, the committing magistrate, were submitted. They consisted of an affidavit by J. H. Baker, in which he deposed that Charles H. Abbott was the other member of his firm, that the note was not issued by the deponent or by his authority, that it was not in his handwriting, and that he knew of no busi-ness transaction of the firm which would call for ieweller, deposed that Richardson had asked him to accept the note.

In the traverse to the return, it was alleged that the note had been made by Baker & Co., notwith. been executed by Charles H. Abbott, one of the members of the firm, and that Mr. Baker had known all about it. E. J. McCrossin, who appeared for the petitioner, stated that when Richardson handed the note to Taylor the jewelle asked permission to keep it until the next day and Richardson consented at once. That was not like the act of a guilty man. Further, Mr. Abbott, who was away in Pennsylvania, in attendance or his sick wife, deposed that we had made the note and that Mr. Baker knew all about it. Mr. Mc Crossin said the affidavit stated that Abbott was a member of the firm and did not deny that Abbott gave the note. Therefore, he said, the affidavit was valueless as a proof that the note of the there was absolutely nothing to show in the com-mitment that the note was a forgery, and in con-nection with this the attorney said the affidavit of Abbott clearly proved that the note was genuine. There was, therefore, no crime, he argued, for which the defendant could be held, and he ought to be discharged.

There was, therefore, no crime, he argued, for which the defendant could be held, and he ought to be discharged.

District-Attorney Backus said that there was enough in the commitment to give the Justice jurisdiction. When the defendant was before Justice Walsh, Mr. Abbott did not appear, and there was not ing for the Justice to do but to hold the defendant for examination. Furthermore, the District-Attorney said he had been assured that this man had committed numerous similar forgeties.

Mr. McCrossin raid that the statement that the man was a criminal, going around and committing forgeties, was absolutely false. The detectives and the District-Attorney had mistaken him for another man altogether. When the defendant was before Justice Walsh, Mr. Abbott falled to appear because he had been called away to alternd his wife in Pennsylvania. Mr. McCrossin will submit authorities to the Court, supporting his demand for the defendant's release.

THE CHARTER NEARLY DRAFTED.

ALL THE CHAPTERS COMPLETED, EXCEPT THAT

ON GENERAL STATUTES. All the chapters in the preliminary charter for on general statutes, have been completed by the for a hearing on the educational chapter before its incorporation into the preliminary charter, Mr

"The chapter on education consists of a compila tion and codification of the laws on that subject now existing in the city of New-York, made applicable to the larger city in mind. It was prepared as an aid to Mr. Low's committee having the subject in charge and not to represent their decisions or forestall their action. In addition to cisions or forestall their action. In addition to the presentation of a model system of municipal government, with all such modern and original ideas and suggestions as were deemed worthy of the consideration of the commission, the main work of the sub-committee on draft consisted of such a compilation and codification of existing laws on municipal subjects as would bring everything to the attention of the commission which it is its duty to consider, and make the charter, if adopted, contain in one book all the law applicable to the Greater New-York. It was on the line of this idea that the chapter on education was compiled. It will remain for Mr. Low's committee or any other committee or member of the commission on the Greater New-York to make any such changes as they see fit, subject to the final action of the entire commission."

TROUBLE ABOUT A WAIST.

A PRETTY GIRLS DESIRE TO LOOK ATTRACTIVE IN ANOTHER'S GARMENT.

On the application of Neu & Reid, Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court yesterday sent before a Sheriff's jury for assessment of damages the suit of John Seemann, for \$5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment, against Mrs. Helen Remsen Subton. The defendant is the wife of the son of the president of a steamship company running vessels to California, and the niece of Colonel Aifred Wagstaff, ex-president of the Board of Trustees of the Staff, ex-president of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge. Her father is Stephen Wagstaff, of West Islip, Long Island, and Mr. Sutton owns a large and handsome place there. Seemann lived in a pretty cottage on the place, and worked for Mr. Sutton as a gardener. On June 2) he was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Sutton, charged with the theft of a valuable waist, on which was some old and on complaint of Mrs. Sutton, charged with the theft of a valuable waist, on which was some old and handsome family lace. He had a jury trial before Justice Griffith and was acquitted. Then he began the present action. Seemann's daugher is young and pretty, and was employed by Mrs. Sutton as a maid. The waist was sent to Mrs. Seemann to be laundered and Miss Seemann saw it there. She was about to have her photograph taken, and, it is said, in order to make herself as attractive as possible, she borrowed the waist surreptitously and worstible, she borrowed the waist surreptitously and worstide, she borrowed the waist surreptitously and worstide was preasily displeased, and the charge of theft followed. Mr. Sutton also discharged Seemann from his employ, but the latter sued him for wages and recovered judgment. No defence has been offered to the action for false imprisonment, and on that account it was sent to the Seeriff's jury. AN ELECTRICAL DISPENSARY.

A dispensary will be opened on Monday next, no

for the distribution of drugs, but for the treatment of the poor by means of electricity. There is only one other similar institution in the world, and that one is in New-York. This dispensary for electrical treatment, will be a supported to the control of the control treatment will be in connection with the inauguraical electro-therapeutics, at No. 85 Union-st. Three afternoons a week will be set apart for dispensary treatment. There will be experiments with Röntgea photography and examinations with the fluoroscope. photography and examinations with the fluorescope.

The general direction of the clinic and instruction will be in charge of Dr. S. H. Monell. The uses of electricity in gynecology will be under the direction of Dr. Fannie W. Oakey, and Dr. A. D. Rockwell will be consulting physician to the dispensary. Dr. Monell is the founder of the school, and is a member of several medical societies both in New-York and Brooklyn. He has written a number of articles on electro-therapeutics. Dr. Oakey is not only well known as a physician, but also in the women's social clubs of the city.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE Eleventh Ward Republicans have organized for the campaign by the selection of the following off-